



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

April 7, 1911

of cases of measles is not required, only fatal cases being reported. The total number of deaths from all causes during the week ended March 14 was 212, the weekly average for the year 1910 being 123. Of this number 55 deaths were of children under 1 year of age and 81 between 1 year and 5 years.

GREECE.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis—Inspection of Emigrants.

A medical officer has been detailed to assist the American consul general at Piræus, Greece, in the inspection and detention of emigrants for the United States departing from districts where cerebrospinal meningitis exists. An additional physician was authorized for similar duty at Patras, Greece. Arrangements are being effected for the departure of all emigrants from Greece at either the port of Piræus or Patras, and their detention under inspection by the medical officers attached to the American consulates.^a

HAWAII.

Cholera Outbreak at Honolulu Terminated.

The last case of cholera in Honolulu was reported on March 14. From February 25, when the first case was reported, to March 14, 1911, the date of the last case, there had been reported a total of 31 cases with 22 deaths. Twenty-four days having elapsed since the occurrence of the last case, Honolulu may properly be considered to no longer harbor the disease.

Record of Plague Infection.

Last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17, 1910, and 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa February 2, 1911.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ramus reports in regard to plague-prevention work, March 13:

Honolulu.

Week ended March 11, 1911.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	742
Rats trapped.....	719
Mongoose trapped.....	23
Examined bacteriologically.....	649
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	101
<i>Mus musculus</i>	226
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	49
<i>Mus rattus</i>	343
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,720

^a See Public Health Reports, March 31, 1911, page 434.